



## NTA UGC NET Jan 2025

Application No	
Candidate Name	
Roll No.	
Test Date	10/01/2025
Test Time	3:00 PM - 6:00 PM
Subject	31 Linguistics

## Section : General Paper

## Comprehension:

The following table shows the number of HB-Pencils sold by five different stores (A-E) along with the ratio of number of HB-Pencils to 6B-Pencils sold by these stores. Based on the data in the table, answer the questions that follow:

Store-wise sale Details of Pencils		
Store	Number of HB-Pencil sold	Ratio
		HB-Pencils sold:6B Pencils Sold
A	216	9:5
B	480	6:5
C	400	4:1
D	500	3:1
E	340	3:2

## SubQuestion No : 1

Q.1

What is the average number of 6B-Pencils sold by stores A and E together?

1. 140
2. 130
3. 160
4. 100

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4



Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497730

Option 1 ID : 37674930113

Option 2 ID : 37674930114

Option 3 ID : 37674930115

Option 4 ID : 37674930116

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1



**Comprehension:**

The following table shows the number of HB-Pencils sold by five different stores (A-E) along with the ratio of number of HB-Pencils to 6B-Pencils sold by these stores. Based on the data in the table, answer the questions that follow:

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A	216	9:5
B	480	6:5
C	400	4:1
D	300	3:1
E	240	1:2

**SubQuestion No : 2****Q.2**

If the selling price of one HB-Pencil is ₹ 5 and that of one 6B-Pencil is ₹ 8, then what is the total revenue generated by store C?

1. ₹ 3200
2. ₹ 4000
3. ₹ 2400
4. ₹ 2800

**Options 1, 1**

- 2, 2
- 3, 3
- 4, 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497729

Option 1 ID : 37674930109

Option 2 ID : 37674930110

Option 3 ID : 37674930111

Option 4 ID : 37674930112

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

## Comprehension:

निम्नलिखित सारणी में पाँच अलग-अलग स्टोर्स (A-E) द्वारा बेची गई HB पेंसिलों की संख्या तथा इन स्टोर्स द्वारा बेची गई HB पेंसिलों तथा 6B पेंसिलों का अनुपात दर्शाया गया है। सारणी में दिए गए आँकड़ों के आधार पर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

पेंसिलों की बिक्री का स्टोर्सवार व्योरा		
स्टोर	बेची गई HB पेंसिलों की संख्या	अनुपात बेची गई HB पेंसिलें : बेची गई 6B पेंसिलें
A	216	9:5
B	480	5:5
C	400	4:1
D	300	3:1
E	240	3:2

## SubQuestion No : 3

Q.3

स्टोर E द्वारा बेची गई 6B पेंसिलों की संख्या, स्टोर B द्वारा बेची गई 6B पेंसिलों की संख्या से \_\_\_\_\_ % कम है।

1. 20

2. 40

3. 50

4. 60

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4



Question Type: MCQ

Question ID : 3767497728

Option 1 ID : 37674930105

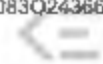
Option 2 ID : 37674930106

Option 3 ID : 37674930107

Option 4 ID : 37674930108

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4



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## Comprehension:

निम्नलिखित सारणी में पाँच अलग-अलग स्टोर्स (A-E) द्वारा बेची गई HB पेंसिलों की संख्या तथा इन स्टोर्स द्वारा बेची गई HB पेंसिलों तथा 6B पेंसिलों का अनुपात दर्शाया गया है। सारणी में दिए गए आँकड़ों के आधार पर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

पेंसिलों की बिक्री का स्टोरवार ब्योरा		
स्टोर	बेची गई HB पेंसिलों की संख्या	अनुपात बेची गई HB पेंसिलें : बेची गई 6B पेंसिलें
A	216	9:5
B	480	5:5
C	400	4:1
D	300	3:1
E	240	3:2

## SubQuestion No : 4

Q.4

यदि B और C प्रत्येक द्वारा बेची गई 6B पेंसिलों की संख्या में से क्रमशः 40% और 20% खराब 6B पेंसिलें ग्राहकों द्वारा वापस कर दी जाती हैं, तो स्टोर B और C दोनों के द्वारा बेची गई वास्तविक पेंसिलों की कुल संख्या कितनी है?

1. 800
2. 1080
3. 1200
4. 1280

Options 1, 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

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Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497731

Option 1 ID : 37674930117

Option 2 ID : 37674930118

Option 3 ID : 37674930119

Option 4 ID : 37674930120

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

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**Comprehension:**

निम्नलिखित सारणी में पाँच अलग-अलग स्टोर्स (A-E) द्वारा बेची गई HB पेंसिलों की संख्या तथा इन स्टोर्स द्वारा बेची गई HB पेंसिलों तथा 6B पेंसिलों का अनुपात दर्शाया गया है। सारणी में दिए गए आँकड़ों के आधार पर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

पेंसिलों की बिक्री का स्टोरवार व्योरा		
स्टोर	बेची गई HB पेंसिलों की संख्या	अनुपात बेची गई HB पेंसिलें: बेची गई 6B पेंसिलें
A	216	9:5
B	480	5:5
C	400	4:1
D	300	3:1
E	240	3:2

**SubQuestion No : 5****Q.5**

C और D दोनों स्टोर्स द्वारा बेची गई 6B पेंसिलों की कुल संख्या तथा स्टोर A द्वारा बेची गई 6B पेंसिलों की संख्या के बीच का अनुपात क्या है?

1. 3:5

2. 5:3

3. 5:4

4. 3:2

**Options 1, 1.**

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Question Type: MCQ**

Question ID : 3767497727

Option 1 ID : 37674930101

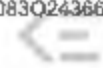
Option 2 ID : 37674930102

Option 3 ID : 37674930103

Option 4 ID : 37674930104

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

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Q.6

The topology in which each communicating device is connected to a central node is called

1. Ring topology
2. Bus topology
3. Mesh topology
4. Star topology

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497757

Option 1 ID : 37674930221

Option 2 ID : 37674930222

Option 3 ID : 37674930223

Option 4 ID : 37674930224

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

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Q.7

निम्नलिखित कथनों को लें।

H, P का पुत्र है, तथा M, S का पुत्र है। S, N की माता है जो P की बहन है।

उपरोक्त पर आधारित निम्न में से क्या सही है?

- A. S, P की नानी हैं।
- B. P, M की बहन है।
- C. M, H का मामा है।
- D. H, S का दौहित्र/नातिन है।

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

- 1. केवल A और B
- 2. केवल B और C
- 3. केवल B, C और D
- 4. केवल B और D

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4



Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497750

Option 1 ID : 37674930193

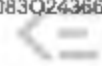
Option 2 ID : 37674930194

Option 3 ID : 37674930195

Option 4 ID : 37674930196

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3



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Q.8

Which of the following are not the features of cooperative learning strategies?

- A. Individual competition
- B. Positive interdependence among students
- C. Sole reliance on teacher guidance
- D. Individual rather than group accountability

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, C and D only
- 2. B and D only
- 3. C and D only
- 4. A and B only

Options 1. 1.

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497735

Option 1 ID : 37674930133

Option 2 ID : 37674930134

Option 3 ID : 37674930135

Option 4 ID : 37674930136

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.9

What among the following can be correctly claimed in the context of Anupasanthāri Hervābhāsa.

- 1. It is a form of Viruddha Hervābhāsa
- 2. The middle term is related to a minor term that stands only for a definite individual or class
- 3. The minor term stands for all possible objects
- 4. The Hetu disproves the very proposition which it is meant to prove

Options 1. 1.

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497754

Option 1 ID : 37674930209

Option 2 ID : 37674930210

Option 3 ID : 37674930211

Option 4 ID : 37674930212

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1



Q.10

Which of the databases are you likely to use for research topics related to Biology?

1. Ei Compendex
2. Pub Med
3. Geo Ref
4. Math Sci Net

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497737

Option 1 ID : 37674930141

Option 2 ID : 37674930142

Option 3 ID : 37674930143

Option 4 ID : 37674930144

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.11

"Professor 'X' has argued in favor of academic tenure. But why should we even listen to professor 'X' ? As a tenured professor, of course he supports tenure" is related to the fallacy of

1. Look who's talking
2. Attacking the motive
3. Scare tactics
4. Bandwagon Argument

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497755

Option 1 ID : 37674930213

Option 2 ID : 37674930214

Option 3 ID : 37674930215

Option 4 ID : 37674930216

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.12

The difference between Peak noise level ( $L_{10}$ ) and background noise level is known as

1. Noise environment
2. Noise climate
3. Traffic noise index
4. Sound energy level

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3787497762

Option 1 ID : 37674930241

Option 2 ID : 37674930242

Option 3 ID : 37674930243

Option 4 ID : 37674930244

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.13

एक विद्यार्थी किसी परीक्षा में 5 प्रश्नपत्रों में प्रविष्ट हुआ, जिसमें प्रत्येक प्रश्नपत्र का पूर्णांक समान था। प्रश्नपत्रों में उसके अंक 6:7:8:9:10 के अनुपात में हैं। सभी प्रश्नपत्रों में मिलाकर उसने कुल पूर्णांक के 60% अंक प्राप्त किए। तब उन प्रश्नपत्रों की संख्या क्या है, जिसमें उसने 50% से अधिक अंक प्राप्त किए?

1. 4
2. 3
3. 5
4. 1

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497751

Option 1 ID : 37674930197

Option 2 ID : 37674930198

Option 3 ID : 37674930199

Option 4 ID : 37674930200

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q 14

Arrange the instruction cycle in correct sequence.

- A. Decode
- B. Store
- C. Fetch
- D. Execute

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below.

- 1. D, B, A, C
- 2. C, A, D, B
- 3. A, C, D, B
- 4. D, B, C, A

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497759

Option 1 ID 37674930229

Option 2 ID 37674930230

Option 3 ID 37674930231

Option 4 ID 37674930232

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q 15

Match the LIST I with LIST II

LIST I (Statistical functions in MS-Excel)		LIST II (Return value)	
A.	Average	I	Returns the number of entries in a selected range
B.	Count	II	Returns the value in the middle of the range
C.	Median	III	Returns the value that occurs most frequently
D.	Mode	IV	Returns the total of all the values in range divided by number of values in the range

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1 A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

2 A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

3 A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III

4 A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497761

Option 1 D 37674930237

Option 2 D 37674930238

Option 3 D 37674930239

Option 4 D **11111**

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 16

A way of dealing with conflict in which people express their feelings, ask for what they want, say "no" to things they don't want and act in their own best interests, is known as.

- 1 Assertive style
- 2 Passive style
- 3 Manipulative style
- 4 Aggressive style

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497736

Option 1 ID 37674930137

Option 2 ID 37674930138

Option 3 ID 37674930139

Option 4 ID 37674930140

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 17

Which of the following methods would apply to 'Field Research'?

- 1 Analysis of documents
- 2 Analysis of historical records
- 3 Personal interview
- 4 Small group study of random behaviour, play and role analysis

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497739

Option 1 ID 37674930149

Option 2 ID 37674930150

Option 3 ID 37674930151

Option 4 ID 37674930152

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q 18

Put the following in the correct order for writing the body of a research paper

- A Procedures
- B Introduction
- C Conclusions
- D Results
- E Abstract

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1 E, B, A, D and C
- 2 B, D, A, C and E
- 3 C, A, B, E and D
- 4 B, A, C, D and E

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497740

Option 1 D 37674930153

Option 2 D 37674930154

Option 3 D 37674930155

Option 4 D 37674930156

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 19

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I (Abbreviation)		LIST II (Meaning)	
A	Vid or vide	I.	Same work cited just above
B	op. cit:	II.	See, refer to
C	id., idem	III	In the work cited
D	ibid , ibidem	IV	The same

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

2. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

3. A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III

4. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497738

Option 1 D 37674930145

Option 2 D 37674930146

Option 3 D 37674930147

Option 4 D 37674930148

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4



Q.20

Pick the correct statements:

- A The Government of India has in the year 2024 allocated six percent of GDP to education.
- B The Education cess goes to the central government
- C The Government of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have established respective state Education Policy Commissions
- D Education is a subject matter of central list
- E The SDG-4 (Sustainable Development Goal-4) pertains to Education

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

1 B, C and E only

2 A, D and E only

3 B, C and D only

4 A and D only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497770

Option 1 D 37674930273

Option 2 D 37674930274

Option 3 D 37674930275

Option 4 D 37674930276

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q.21

The theory of memory that emphasizes "the degree to which new material is meaningfully analyzed is known as"

1 Collective unconscious

2 Information

3 Constructive process

4 Level-of-processing

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497733

Option 1 D 37674930125

Option 2 D 37674930126

Option 3 D 37674930127

Option 4 D 37674930128

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q.22

What can be correctly inferred from the MOOD-AEE MTV figure?

- 1 Conclusion distributes none of its terms
- 2 The middle term is distributed in both the premises
- 3 The argument commits illicit minor fallacy
- 4 The middle term appears as a predicate in the major premise

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497756  
 Option 1 D 37674930217  
 Option 2 D 37674930218  
 Option 3 D 37674930219  
 Option 4 D 37674930220  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 1

Q.23

Which of the following statements are true?

- A. Two computers can have the same MAC address
- B. All wireless antenabooks may suffer from electromagnetic interference
- C. Terrestrial microwave supports line-of-sight communication
- D. In distributed computing, computers are located in the different geographical area

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1 A, B and C only
- 2 A, B and D only
- 3 B, C and D only
- 4 A, C and D only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497760  
 Option 1 D 37674930233  
 Option 2 D 37674930234  
 Option 3 D 37674930235  
 Option 4 D 37674930236  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 1

Q 24

Permissive classroom management style

- 1 is restrictive
- 2 encourages students to be independent thinkers
- 3 allows students considerable autonomy with little support
- 4 is punitive

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497732  
 Option 1 D 37674930121  
 Option 2 D 37674930122  
 Option 3 D 37674930123  
 Option 4 D 37674930124  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 1

Q 25

Which of the following points should be kept in mind while writing a research report?

- A It should not include charts, graphs and statistical tables.
- B It should show originality and attempt to solve an intellectual problem.
- C It must use abstract terminology and technical jargon to add complexity.
- D It should present the logical analysis of the subject matter.

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1 A B and D only
- 2 C and D only
- 3 A and C only
- 4 B and D only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497741  
 Option 1 D 37674930157  
 Option 2 D 37674930158  
 Option 3 D 37674930159  
 Option 4 D 37674930160  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 4

Q 26

Who wrote the book *Understanding Media, the extension of man*?

1. Marshall McLuhan
2. Denis McQuail
3. George Gabner
4. Herbert

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497742

Option 1 D 37674930161

Option 2 D 37674930162

Option 3 D 37674930163

Option 4 D 37674930164

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 27

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

<b>LIST I</b> (Disciplines)		<b>LIST II</b> (Theorists)	
A	Biology	I	Auguste Comte
B	Sociology	II	Harold J. Laski
C	Economics	III	Noam Chomsky
D	Linguistics	IV	Charles Darwin

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

2. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

3. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

4. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type **MCQ**  
 Question ID **3767497771**  
 Option 1 ID **37674930277**  
 Option 2 ID **37674930278**  
 Option 3 ID **37674930279**  
 Option 4 ID **37674930280**  
 Status **Answered**  
 Chosen Option **4**

Q.28

The Buddhist women monks and learners were hailed as

1. Sanghmitras
2. Sanginis
3. Viharikas
4. Bhikshunis

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497768

Option 1 D ☒

Option 2 D 37674930266

Option 3 D 37674930267

Option 4 D 37674930268

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q.29

A teacher wants to assign a group project where students work collaboratively online, track their progress and leave comments on each other's work. Which of the following softwares/apps are most appropriate for this task?

- A. Turnitin
- B. Google Docs
- C. Quizzes
- D. Trello

Choose the *most appropriate* answer from the options given below:

1. A and D only
2. B, C and D only
3. B and D only
4. A and C only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497734

Option 1 D 37674930129

Option 2 D 37674930130

Option 3 D 37674930131

Option 4 D 37674930132

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 30

Ozone hole appears over Antarctica mostly in the month of

- 1 April
- 2 March
- 3 September
- 4 November

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
Question ID 3767497763  
Option 1 D 37674930245  
Option 2 D 37674930246  
Option 3 D 37674930247  
Option 4 D 37674930248  
Status Answered  
Chosen Option 3

Q 31

Under which type of communication "House Journals" fall?

- 1 Oral Communication
- 2 Intercultural Communication
- 3 Written Communication
- 4 Group Communication

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
Question ID 3767497743  
Option 1 D 37674930165  
Option 2 D 37674930166  
Option 3 D 37674930167  
Option 4 D 37674930168  
Status Answered  
Chosen Option 3



Q 32

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

<b>LIST I</b> (Folk Form)		<b>LIST II</b> (State)	
A	Jatra	I	Karnataka
B	Bhava	II	Bengal
C	Yakshagana	III	Maharashtra
D	Powada	IV	Gujarat

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

2. A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

3. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

4. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type **MCQ**Question ID **3767497746**Option 1 ID **37674930177**Option 2 ID **37674930178**Option 3 ID **37674930179**Option 4 ID **37674930180**Status **Answered**Chosen Option **I**

Q 33

Which of the following are examples of paralanguage?

- A. Tone of voice
- B. Volume
- C. Personal space
- D. Eye contact
- E. Pitch

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1. A, B, E only
- 2. A, C, D only
- 3. A, B, D only
- 4. B, C, E only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID 3767497745

Option 1 ID 37674930173

Option 2 ID 37674930174

Option 3 ID 37674930175

Option 4 ID 37674930176

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q.34

Arrange the following Education Committees chronologically

- A. Yashpal Committee
- B. Durgabai Deshmukh National Committee on women's Education
- C. Birla Ambedkar Report
- D. Janardhan Reddy Committee
- E. Hansa Mehta Committee

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1. A, B, D, E, C
- 2. B, E, D, A, C
- 3. C, A, E, B, D
- 4. C, D, B, E, A

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497769  
 Option 1 ID 37674930269  
 Option 2 ID 37674930270  
 Option 3 ID 37674930271  
 Option 4 ID 37674930272  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 2

Q.35

If 125 is coded as VYZ and 487 is coded as ISW then the code for 369 is:

- 1. RXU
- 2. RU\
- 3. XRU
- 4. XUR

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497747  
 Option 1 ID 37674930181  
 Option 2 ID 37674930182  
 Option 3 ID 37674930183  
 Option 4 ID 37674930184  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 4

Q 36

In the light of perception according to Vedānta, which among the following are correct?

- A. The modification of Antahkarana is on par with the conscious
- B. In perception of an external object, the manas goes out to the object
- C. On reaching the object, the Antahkarana is identified with it
- D. In perception, the manas goes out to the external object through Antahkarana
- E. In perception, the manas goes out to the external object through the senses

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

- 1. B, C and D only
- 2. B, C and E only
- 3. A, B and E only
- 4. A, B and D only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497753

Option 1 ID 37674930205

Option 2 ID 37674930206

Option 3 ID 37674930207

Option 4 ID 37674930208

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 37

Energy can be harnessed from the following sources

- A. Sun
- B. Sea
- C. Animal excreta
- D. Soil

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1. A, B and C only
- 2. B, C and D only
- 3. A, D and C only
- 4. A, B and D only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497765

Option 1 ID 37674930253

Option 2 ID 37674930254

Option 3 ID 37674930255

Option 4 ID 37674930256

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 38

Which of the following is the first University established in 95 exclusively for women?

1. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Tonk
2. Kashi Vidyapeeth Benaras
3. SNDT University, Mumbai
4. Savitribai Phule Pune University

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497767  
 Option 1 D 37674930261  
 Option 2 D 37674930262  
 Option 3 D 37674930263  
 Option 4 D 37674930264  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 3

Q 39

Arrange the following in correct sequence in the process of Communication

- A Transmitter
- B Destination
- C Channel
- D Receiver
- E Information Source

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1 A, E, C, D, B
- 2 E, A, C, D, B
- 3 E, A, D, B, C
- 4 A, C, E, D, B

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497744  
 Option 1 D 37674930169  
 Option 2 D 37674930170  
 Option 3 D 37674930171  
 Option 4 D 37674930172  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 1

Q.40

दो संख्याएं 9 व 6 का अनुपात में हैं यदि प्रत्येक संख्या से 8 घटाया जाता है तब यह अनुपात 1 : 5 हो जाता है दोनों संख्याएं क्रमशः हैं

1. 40, 48
2. 32, 40
3. 48, 40
4. 32, 42

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497748

Option 1 D 37674930185

Option 2 D 37674930186

Option 3 D 37674930187

Option 4 D 37674930188

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q.41

यदि  $r$  और  $\frac{1}{r}$  का समान्तर माध्य  $K$  है तब  $r^2$  और  $\frac{1}{r^2}$  का समान्तर माध्य होगा

- 1  $K^2$
- 2  $2(K^2-1)$
- 3  $2K^2-1$
- 4  $2K^2+1$

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Kumar Education

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497749

Option 1 D 37674930189

Option 2 D 37674930190

Option 3 D 37674930191

Option 4 D 37674930192

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2



Q.42

Which of the following pollutants are considered for Air Quality Index Estimation in India?

- A. CO (Carbon Mono-oxide)
- B. NO<sub>2</sub> (Nitrogen di-oxide)
- C. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (Benzene)
- D. Benzo (a) Pyrene
- E. O<sub>3</sub>, Ozone

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1. A, B and C only
- 2. B, C, D and E only
- 3. A, B, D and E only
- 4. A, C, D and E only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497764

Option 1 D 37674930249

Option 2 D 37674930250

Option 3 D 37674930251

Option 4 D 37674930252

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q.43

Which among the following is correct about inference and its kinds?

- 1. Validity and invalidity does not apply to deductive arguments
- 2. Inductive arguments are weak or strong
- 3. Deductive arguments are either true or false
- 4. Single propositions are either valid or invalid

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497752

Option 1 D 37674930201

Option 2 D 37674930202

Option 3 D 37674930203

Option 4 D 37674930204

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q.44

Which one of the following is the fastest memory element?

1. Registers
2. Cache
3. RAM
4. HDD

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497758

Option 1 D 37674930225

Option 2 D 37674930226

Option 3 D 37674930227

Option 4 D 37674930228

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q.45

Which of the following can be used for obtaining energy from nuclear fusion?

1. Thorium
2. Uranium
3. Deuterium
4. Helium

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497766

Option 1 D 37674930257

Option 2 D 37674930258

Option 3 D 37674930259

Option 4 D 37674930260

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

## Comprehension

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Women writers were rare in pre-British India and there was none in the first half of the nineteenth century. A few women poets came into prominence in the mediæval period: Andal and Karaikka, Ammayar in Tamil Nadu, Lalā Ded in Kashmir, Mahadeviyakka in Karnataka, Mirabai in Rajasthan, Madhavi Dasi in Orissa, Padmapriya in Assam, and Chandrabati in Bengal. All of them must be treated as exceptions. There is hardly any evidence to show that social patronage was available to the women poets. On the contrary, the great corpus of nursery rhymes, *malakathā*, fairy-tales, festival songs and various types of labour songs were created partly, if not entirely by women. Although this body of literature was enjoyed by all members of society, it was preserved and transmitted mainly by women. One should believe either that the creative faculty of women operated exclusively within these literary forms and did not trespass into other forms of literature or that many of the women writers who ventured into other genres preferred to remain anonymous.

## SubQuestion No. 46

Q 46 What role did women play in the preservation of oral literature mentioned in the passage?

1. They solely created these forms but did not preserve them.
2. They created, preserved and transmitted these forms of literature.
3. They had no role in preserving these forms.
4. They only passed them down.

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497775

Option 1 ID : 37674930289

Option 2 ID : 37674930290

Option 3 ID : 37674930291

Option 4 ID : 37674930292

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

## Comprehension

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Women writers were rare in pre-British India and there was none in the first half of the nineteenth century. A few women poets came into prominence in the mediaeval period: Andal and Karaikkal Ammayar in Tamil Nadu, Lalā Ded in Kashmir, Mahadeviyakka in Karnataka, Mirabai in Rajasthan, Madhavi Dasi in Orissa, Padmapriya in Assam, and Chandrabati in Bengal. All of them must be treated as exceptions. There is hardly any evidence to show that social patronage was available to the women poets. On the contrary, the great corpus of nursery rhymes, *mitakathā*, fairy-tales, festival songs and various types of labour songs were created partly, if not entirely by women. Although this body of literature was enjoyed by all members of society, it was preserved and transmitted mainly by women. One should believe either that the creative faculty of women operated exclusively within these literary forms and did not trespass into other forms of literature or that many of the women writers who ventured into other genres preferred to remain anonymous.

## SubQuestion No. 47

Q 47

Which of the following poets mentioned in the passage is associated with Orissa?

- 1 Lalā Ded
- 2 Padmapriya
- 3 Madhavi Dasi
- 4 Mirabai

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type: MCQ

Question ID: 3767497773

Option 1 ID: 37674930281

Option 2 ID: 37674930282

Option 3 ID: 37674930283

Option 4 ID: 37674930284

Status: Answered

Chosen Option: 3

## Comprehension

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Women writers were rare in pre-British India and there was none in the first half of the nineteenth century. A few women poets came into prominence in the mediaeval period: Andal and Karavika, Ammayar in Tamil Nadu, Lalā Ded in Kashmir, Mahadeviyakka in Karnataka, Mirabai in Rajasthan, Madhavi Dasi in Orissa, Padmapriya in Assam, and Chandrabati in Bengal. All of them must be treated as exceptions. There is hardly any evidence to show that social patronage was available to the women poets. On the contrary, the great corpus of nursery rhymes, *ritakathā*, fairy-tales, festival songs and various types of labour songs were created partly, if not entirely by women. Although this body of literature was enjoyed by all members of society, it was preserved and transmitted mainly by women. One should believe either that the creative faculty of women operated exclusively within these literary forms and did not trespass into other forms of literature or that many of the women writers who ventured into other genres preferred to remain anonymous.

## SubQuestion No-48

Q.48

What is the best explanation for why many women writers may have remained anonymous in some genres?

1. Women preferred only traditions.
2. Social constraints might have limited their ability to claim authorship.
3. Literacy rates among women were high.
4. There was a cultural disinterest in literature.

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type - MCQ C

Question ID 3767497777

Option 1 D 37674930297

Option 2 D 37674930298

Option 3 D 37674930299

Option 4 D 37674930300

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

## Comprehension

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Women writers were rare in pre-British India and there was none in the first half of the nineteenth century. A few women poets came into prominence in the mediaeval period: Andala and Karavikka Ammayar in Tamil Nadu, Lalas Ded in Kashmir, Mahadeviyakka in Karnataka, Mirabai in Rajasthan, Madhavi Dasi in Orissa, Padmapriya in Assam, and Chandrabati in Bengal. All of them must be treated as exceptions. There is hardly any evidence to show that social patronage was available to the women poets. On the contrary, the great corpus of nursery rhymes, *virakathā* fairy-tales, festival songs and various types of labour songs were created partly, if not entirely by women. Although this body of literature was enjoyed by all members of society, it was preserved and transmitted mainly by women. One should believe either that the creative faculty of women operated exclusively within these literary forms and did not trespass into other forms of literature or that many of the women writers who ventured into other genres preferred to remain anonymous.

## SubQuestion No. 49

Q.49

What type of literary forms were mainly created and preserved by women as mentioned in the passage?

1. Political essays
2. Religious texts
3. nursery rhymes, Virak Kathā fairy-tales, festival songs and labour songs
4. Novel and short stories

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type	MCQ
Question ID	3767497774
Option 1 ID	37674930285
Option 2 ID	37674930286
Option 3 ID	37674930287
Option 4 ID	37674930288
Status	Answered
Chosen Option	3

## Comprehension

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Women writers were rare in pre-British India and there was none in the first half of the nineteenth century. A few women poets came into prominence in the mediaeval period: Andal and Karavika, Ammayar in Tamil Nadu, Lalā Ded in Kashmir, Mahadeviyakka in Karnataka, Mirabai in Rajasthan, Madhavi Dasi in Orissa, Padmapriya in Assam, and Chandrabati in Bengal. All of them must be treated as exceptions. There is hardly any evidence to show that social patronage was available to the women poets. On the contrary, the great corpus of nursery rhymes, *mitakathā*, fairy-tales, festival songs and various types of labour songs were created partly, if not entirely by women. Although this body of literature was enjoyed by all members of society, it was preserved and transmitted mainly by women. One should believe either that the creative faculty of women operated exclusively within these literary forms and did not trespass into other forms of literature or that many of the women writers who ventured into other genres preferred to remain anonymous.

## SubQuestion No. 50

Q 50

What reason is suggested for the lack of women writers in other literary genres?

1. Women lacked access to education
2. Their creative work stayed within informal forms or they chose anonymity
3. Men dominated all the literary spaces
4. Women writers did not explore other genres

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type	MCQ
Question ID	3767497776
Option 1 ID	37674930293
Option 2 ID	37674930294
Option 3 ID	37674930295
Option 4 ID	37674930296
Status	Answered
Chosen Option	2

Section Linguistics



Q 51

The concept of glottochronology can be applied on

1. any two languages
2. any two or more languages
3. two or more genetically related languages
4. typologically similar languages

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497825

Option 1 D 37674930489

Option 2 D 37674930490

Option 3 D 37674930491

Option 4 D 37674930492

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 52

Complementary distribution which can help one identify allophones of a phoneme is

1. When two phonetic variants are mutually exclusive and phonetically equivalent
2. When two phonetic variants are identical in their phonetic properties
3. When two phonetic variants are freely used as two alternatives used in specific regional pronunciations
4. When two phonetic variants exhibit contrast as in minimal pairs

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497780

Option 1 D 37674930309

Option 2 D 37674930310

Option 3 D 37674930311

Option 4 D 37674930312

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 53

Match LIST I with LIST II

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Cell	I	The truth is, Madam, nothing is as good nowadays
B	Performative	II	Hey you, you just scratched my car with your frisbee
C	Address	III	There was a man on Mars
D	Indexical sign	IV	I sentence you to ten days of hard labour

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

2. A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

3. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

4. A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3787497816

Option 1 ID 37674930453

Option 2 ID 37674930454

Option 3 ID 37874930455

Option 4 ID 37674930456

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 54

- A In LP Lexical Phonology was originally developed by S. I. Stearns, P. Lipsky and K. P. Mohanan
- B In LP morphological and phonological rules are brought together in a single framework
- C In LP word formation rules are not cyclic
- D In LP the morphological sub-theory is not level-ordered, i.e. affixes are not differentiated by assigning them to different levels within the lexicon
- E In LP the phonological sub-theory is divided into a lexical component and a post-lexical component

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1 A, B, D Only
- 2 B, C, D Only
- 3 B, C, E Only
- 4 A, B, E Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
Question ID 3767497786  
Option 1 ID 37674930333  
Option 2 ID 37674930334  
Option 3 ID 37674930335  
Option 4 ID 37674930336  
Status Answered  
Chosen Option 3

**Q 55** Acoustic features of a sound can be represented in a spectrum or spectrogram representation

- A. Spectrum shows frequency and amplitude only. spectrogram shows frequency amplitude and time
- B. temporal features represented in both
- C. spectrum analyzes the sound in frequency domain, spectrogram in the time domain
- D. Frequency is represented only in a spectrogram
- E. Intensity is represented in both

Choose the *most appropriate* answer from the options given below

- 1. A, B, D Only
- 2. A, C, D, E Only
- 3. B, C, D Only
- 4. A, C, E Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497787  
 Option 1 D 37674930337  
 Option 2 D 37674930338  
 Option 3 D 37674930339  
 Option 4 D 37674930340  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 1

**Q 58** Compositionality cannot explain the meaning of which of the following?

- 1. John kicked the doll
- 2. John kicked the plate
- 3. John kicked the bucket.
- 4. John kicked the basket.

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497811  
 Option 1 D 37674930433  
 Option 2 D 37674930434  
 Option 3 D 37674930435  
 Option 4 D 37674930436  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 2

Q.57

The Syntactic theory that posits that phrases are composed of a head and complements

1. Government and Binding
2. Minimalist Program
3. X-bar Theory
4. Lexical Functional Grammar

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497800  
 Option 1 D 37674930389  
 Option 2 D 37674930390  
 Option 3 D 37674930391  
 Option 4 D 37674930392  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 3

Q.58

Cardinal vowels are a set of vowels

- A. used selectively in different languages of the world
- B. from one of the classical languages used as reference for contemporary languages
- C. used by phoneticians for the purposes of standardizing the references to vowels while describing a language
- D. seen as the reference points with reference to which phoneticians can place the vowels of a specific language
- E. which are five in number, variants of which are used in different languages of the world

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

1. A, B, C Only
2. C and D Only
3. B, C, E Only
4. C, D, E Only

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497784  
 Option 1 D 37674930325  
 Option 2 D 37674930326  
 Option 3 D 37674930327  
 Option 4 D 37674930328  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 4

Q 59

Based on the number of speakers, arrange the following languages from ~~least~~ to the highest

- A. Oge
- B. Nicharese
- C. Angami
- D. Nhai
- E. Toda

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A, B, C, D, E

2. B, A, D, E, C

3. A, E, D, B, C

4. D, A, E, C, B

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID [REDACTED]

Option 1 D 37674930585

Option 2 D 37674930586

Option 3 D 37674930587

Option 4 D 37674930588

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 60

Which of the following are true about testing of a translation-

- A. Back translation is a way of testing
- B. Knowledge testing implies competence of the L1 learners
- C. Expert supervision is needed in performance testing
- D. Cultural variables can be tested by target language expertise only
- E. Transliteration also helps in testing

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1. A and C Only
- 2. A, B and D Only
- 3. C, D and E Only
- 4. A, B, C and D Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
Question ID 3767497862  
Option 1 ID 37674930637  
Option 2 ID 37674930638  
Option 3 ID 37674930638  
Option 4 ID 37674930640  
Status Answered  
Chosen Option 4

Q 61

Arrange the following in chronological order starting from the earliest

- A. Lexical diffusion
- B. First sound shift
- C. Law of aspirate dissimilation
- D. Langue and Parole
- E. Regularity hypothesis

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, C, D, E
- 2. A, C, B, D, F
- 3. D, B, E, C, A
- 4. D, E, C, A, F

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497826

Option 1 ID 37674930493

Option 2 ID 37674930494

Option 3 ID 37674930495

Option 4 ID 37674930496

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3



Q 62

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Localism	I.	Jackson, Brown
B	Connectionism	II.	Gall, Braca
C	Hierarchical or evolutionary based view	III.	Marie, Head Goldstein
D	Holism	IV.	Wernicke, Lichtheim, Geschwing

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

2. A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

3. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

4. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497859

Option 1 D 37674930625

Option 2 D 37674930626

Option 3 D 37674930627

Option 4 D 37674930628

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q 63

Identify the three frameworks for describing Agrammatism

- A. Parsing
- B. Taxonomical structural
- C. The Mapping Hypothesis
- D. The Adaptation Hypothesis
- E. The Trace Deletion Hypothesis

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, C Only
- 2. B, C, D E Only
- 3. C, D, E Only
- 4. A, C, D Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497834

Option 1 D 37674930605

Option 2 D 37674930606

Option 3 D 37674930607

Option 4 D 37674930608

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 64

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I Sentence		LIST II Type of Time	
A	Do you want to leave?	I	Timeless present tense
B	Iw, and two make four	II	Attitudinal present tense
C	I hear you have resigned	III	Instantaneous present tense
D	Smith passes a book to Brown	IV	Historic present tense

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
2. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
3. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
4. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type **MCQ**  
 Question ID **3767497806**  
 Option 1 ID **37674930413**  
 Option 2 ID **37674930414**  
 Option 3 ID **37674930415**  
 Option 4 ID **37674930416**  
 Status **Answered**  
 Chosen Option **2**

Q 65

In which of the following do the truth conditions of the first sentence guarantee the truth of the second and the falsity of the second guarantees the falsity of the first?

1. Presupposition
2. Implicature
3. Entailment
4. Reference

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497807

Option 1 ID 37674930417

Option 2 ID 37674930418

Option 3 ID 37674930419

Option 4 ID 37674930420

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 66

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Register	I.	Varieties of language according to user
B	Vernacular	II.	A language which has native speakers
C	Dialect	III	Varieties of language according to use
D	Pidgin	IV.	A language which has not been standardised and which does not have official status

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

2. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

3. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II

4. A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497838

Option 1 ID 37674930541

Option 2 ID 37674930542

Option 3 ID 37674930543

Option 4 ID 37674930544

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 67

The most important source of information on Indian languages is

1. Gazette of India
2. Language reports
3. Census of India
4. Reports given by private agencies

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497844

Option 1 ID 37674930565

Option 2 ID 37674930566

Option 3 ID 37674930567

Option 4 ID 37674930568

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 68

Ergative system is found in \_\_\_\_\_ language

1. Andamanese
2. N'halı
3. Burushaskı
4. Kusulda

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497841

Option 1 ID 37674930553

Option 2 ID 37674930554

Option 3 ID 37674930555

Option 4 ID 37674930556

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 69

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I Terms		LIST II Definition	
A	Errors	I	Deviation in usage results from gap in learner's knowledge of the IL
B	Transfer errors	II	Single element errors
C	Mistakes	III	Negative errors
D	Local errors	IV	Deviation in usage due to learners' inability to use what they know about the I L

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

2. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

3. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

4. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497865

Option 1 D 37674930649

Option 2 D 37674930650

Option 3 D 37674930651

Option 4 D 37674930652

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q 70 Identify the correct statements

- A. Sign languages use gestures, spoken languages use sounds
- B. Sign languages use visuo-spatial medium, spoken languages use oral-aural medium
- C. Sign language has handshapes and palm orientation as phonemes, verbal languages have sounds as phonemes
- D. Sign language has limited semantic range, verbal languages have infinite semantic possibilities
- E. Sign language morphology and syntax are based on that of verbal language spoken in the region

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, C Only
- 2. B and C Only
- 3. B, D, E Only
- 4. B, C, D, E Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497855

Option 1 ID 37674930609

Option 2 ID 37674930610

Option 3 ID 37674930611

Option 4 ID 37674930612

Status Answered  
Chosen Option 4



Q 71

Radha's father, Deepak, has promised to give Radha a gift to be given when she has finished her homework. Read the dialogue given below:  
 Deepak: Have you finished your homework?  
 Radha: (with a smile) I've got my kit and I'm ready to go.  
 Deepak: Oh, we're off!  
 As per the conversation, maxims of H P Grice which of the maxims of co-operative principle have been violated?

1. Maxims of Quantity and Quality only
2. Maxims of Relation and Manner only
3. Maxims of Quantity and Manner only
4. All the Maxims of Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497809  
 Option 1 ID 37674930425  
 Option 2 ID 37674930426  
 Option 3 ID 37674930427  
 Option 4 ID 37674930428  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 4

Q 72

A principle in phonology which states that there is one-to-one correspondence between Phones and Phonemes in each utterance is known as

1. Biterminess
2. Binariness
3. Bimiqueness
4. Bipositionalness

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497779  
 Option 1 ID 37674930305  
 Option 2 ID 37674930306  
 Option 3 ID 37674930307  
 Option 4 ID 37674930308  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 3

Q 73

Lexicographers were called as 'harmless drudges' by

1. R. K. Hartman
2. James Murray
3. Noah Webster
4. Samuel Johnson

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497851

Option 1 D 37674930593

Option 2 D 37674930594

Option 3 D 37674930595

Option 4 D 37674930596

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 74

The linguistic system of a learner of a foreign language that reflects the learner's existing system of rules that results from a variety of processes that include influence of the first language and the interference from the target language and the overgeneralization of newly encountered rules is labeled

1. Interlanguage
2. Contrastive analysis
3. Error analysis
4. Task based language teaching

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497850

Option 1 D 37674930589

Option 2 D 37674930590

Option 3 D 37674930591

Option 4 D 37674930592

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 75

S. Krashen's Input Hypothesis implies

- A **Comprehensible input** is essential to acquire language
- B **Speaking** is the result of acquisition and not its cause
- C **Speaking** is like pattern drills which facilitates the process
- D **Acquisition** progresses through a natural order
- E If **input** is comprehensible, acquisition process is automatic

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1 A, B, D Only
- 2 A, B, D, E Only
- 3 A, C, D Only
- 4 C, D, E Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type	MCQ
Question ID	3767497856
Option 1 ID	37674930613
Option 2 ID	37674930614
Option 3 ID	37674930615
Option 4 ID	37674930616
Status	Answered
Chosen Option	4

Q 76

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A	book books (Eng) Kitab-kitabē (Hindi)	I	C-Infixation
B	Pat papat (skt) lyāy - anyāy	II	V-Lifixation
C	Saṃag-shnong (lebasī)	III	Prefixation
D	Kitab katab (Arabic)	IV	Suffixation

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
2. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
3. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
4. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497798

Option 1 ID 37674930381

Option 2 ID 37674930382

Option 3 ID 37674930383

Option 4 ID 37674930384

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q 77

- A. Optimality theory (OT) views universal Grammar as a set of violable constraints  
 B. In OT, constraint violations do not characterize markedness, patterns and variation  
 C. In OT, faithfulness constraint requires that the output be identical with the input  
 D. In OT, the GEN creates, for a given input, a candidate set of non-potential outputs  
 E. In OT, EVAL selects the optimal output for that input from the candidate set

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A, C, E Only  
 2. A, B, D Only  
 3. B, C, D Only  
 4. C, D, E Only

Options 1 1

- 2 2  
 3 3  
 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497785  
 Option 1 D 37674930329  
 Option 2 D 37674930330  
 Option 3 D 37674930331  
 Option 4 D 37674930332  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 4

Q 78

What is the phenomenon that refers to a situation where a linguistic variety of a set of forms influences the structure or use of a more dominant variety of language within a community?

1. Substratum effect  
 2. superstratum effect  
 3. subordinate effect  
 4. substantive effect

Options 1 1

- 2 2  
 3 3  
 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497831  
 Option 1 D 37674930513  
 Option 2 D 37674930514  
 Option 3 D 37674930515  
 Option 4 D 37674930516  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 4

Q 79

Which of the following Indian language(s) got recognised as an official language in the 8<sup>th</sup> schedule in the year 1967

- A. Assamese
- B. Hindi
- C. Dogri
- D. Santali
- E. Sindhi

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

- 1. A and D Only
- 2. B and C Only
- 3. E Only
- 4. C, D, E Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497833

Option 1 D 37674930521

Option 2 D 37674930522

Option 3 D 37674930523

Option 4 D 37674930524

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 80

A set of abstract conditions that govern the way in which a language analysis can be made is called

- 1. Implicational Universals
- 2. General Universals
- 3. Substrative Universals
- 4. Formal Universals

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497843

Option 1 D 37674930561

Option 2 D 37674930562

Option 3 D 37674930563

Option 4 D 37674930564

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 81

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Indo-Aryan languages	I.	Manipuri, Bantu
B	Dravidian languages	II	Ho, Nicobarrese
C	Tibeto-Burman languages	III	Mahl, Marthali
D	Austro Asiatic languages	IV.	Kota, Malto

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

2. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

3. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

4. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497647

Option 1 D 37674930577

Option 2 D 37674930578

Option 3 D 37674930579

Option 4 D 37674930580

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 82

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Sign Language Structure: ASL	I.	Siple, P and S. D Fischer (ed)
B	Theoretical Issues in Sign Language Research	II	Lane H
C	When the Mind Hears	III	Kyle, J G and B Wolk (eds)
D	Sign Language: The Study of Deaf People and their Language	IV	W C Stokoe

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

2. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

3. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

4. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497858

Option 1 ID 37674930621

Option 2 ID 37674930622

Option 3 ID 37674930623

Option 4 ID 37674930624

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2



Q 83

Out of the six possible structures of S-V-O Indian languages are dominantly represented by

- 1 SVO
- 2 SOV
- 3 VOS
- 4 VSO

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497842

Option 1 D 37674930557

Option 2 D 37674930558

Option 3 D 37674930559

Option 4 D 37674930560

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 84

S. R. Anderson (1988) identifies four kinds of morphological properties that characterize a collection. Identify the correct answer from the options below

- 1 Configurational properties, agreement properties, inherent properties, general properties
- 2 Agreement properties, configurational properties, phrasal properties, inherent properties
- 3 Configurational properties, agreement properties, phrasal properties, optional properties
- 4 Agreement properties, configurational properties, phrasal properties, clausal properties

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497796

Option 1 D 37674930373

Option 2 D 37674930374

Option 3 D 37674930375

Option 4 D 37674930376

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 85 Ethnomethodologists

Kumar Education

- A. are interested in process and teachings that people use and interpret the world around them and interact with the world
- B. are interested in trying to discover the categories and systems that people use in making sense of the world
- C. Conduct large - scale surveys of populations
- D. focus on the phenomena of everyday existence, actually on various bits and pieces of it
- E. Do not focus on commonsense knowledge and practical reasoning employed by people in use of language

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1. A, B, C Only
- 2. A, B, D Only
- 3. A, B, C, D Only
- 4. A, B, D, E Only

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497837  
 Option 1 D 37674930537  
 Option 2 D 37674930538  
 Option 3 D 37674930539  
 Option 4 D 37674930540

Status Answered  
 Chosen Option Education

Q 86 Irreversibility of sound change means

- 1. Change affects all words in the language
- 2. Words selectively undergo change in a language
- 3. Change travels in favour of articulatory base
- 4. Change that once takes place cannot get reversed back to the original

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497818  
 Option 1 D 37674930465  
 Option 2 D 37674930466  
 Option 3 D 37674930467  
 Option 4 D 37674930468

Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 4

Q 87

'Syncretic rules apply ng at the level of words regardless of their internal structure'. This position is known as

1. Syntactic hypothesis
2. Phonemic hypothesis
3. Post-lexical hypothesis
4. Lexical hypothesis

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497791

Option 1 D 37674930353

Option 2 D 37674930354

Option 3 D 37674930355

Option 4 D 37674930356

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q 88

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I EMC Types		LIST II Association	
A	Computer as tutor	I.	Language learning and teaching categorization through EMC
B	Computer as tool	II	Relationship and process involved in learning
C	Computer as medium	III	Psycholinguistic information processing approaches
D	Computer metaphors	IV.	Discourse analysis and Anthropological approaches

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II

2. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

3. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

4. A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497864

Option 1 D 37674930645

Option 2 D 37674930646

Option 3 D 37674930647

Option 4 D 37674930648

Status Answered

Chosen Option III

Q.89

Identify the odd ones from the following statement.

- A. Clitics can exhibit a low degree of selection with respect to their hosts
- B. Morphological idiosyncrasies are **more** characteristic of affixed words
- C. Syntactic rules can affect affixed words
- D. Arbitrary gaps in the set of combinations are **more** characteristic of affixed words
- E. The genetic in English is a good example of a clitic

Choose the *most appropriate* answer from the options given below

- 1. A and B Only
- 2. A and E Only
- 3. C and D Only
- 4. D and A Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497794

Option 1 D 37674930365

Option 2 D 37674930366

Option 3 D 37674930367

Option 4 D 37674930368

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 90

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Inflection language	I.	Khasi
B.	Iso.ative language	II.	Eskimo
C.	agglutnative language	III.	Sanskrit
D.	Incorporating language	IV.	Toda

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
2. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
3. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
4. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497799

Option 1 ID : 37674930385

Option 2 ID : 37674930386

Option 3 ID : 37674930387

Option 4 ID : 37674930388

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : ■

Q 91

Arrange the following concepts in order of their appearance (from earlier to the latest)

- A Lexical diffusion
- B Neogrammarian hypothesis
- C Social motivation of sound change
- D Synchrony and diachrony

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

- 1 A, C, B, D
- 2 B, A, D, C
- 3 D, B, C, A
- 4 C, D, A, B

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497821  
 Option 1 D 37674930473  
 Option 2 D 37674930474  
 Option 3 D 37674930475  
 Option 4 D 37674930476  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 3

Q 92

The manner of stop consonant release can be captured as \_\_\_\_\_ which may be positive as in English 'p' and 't', or negative as in Spanish for 'b' and 'd'. The feature may be measured using Electroglossography or acoustic s/w like Praat

- 1 Voicing
- 2 Devoicing
- 3 Voice Onset Time
- 4 Voice quality

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497778  
 Option 1 D 37674930301  
 Option 2 D 37674930302  
 Option 3 D 37674930303  
 Option 4 D 37674930304  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 3

Q 93

1. generative syntax what is the term for the relationship between a pronoun and its antecedent?

1. Anaphora
2. Cataphora
- 3 Binding
- 4 Control

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497802  
 Option 1 D 37674930397  
 Option 2 D 37674930398  
 Option 3 D 37674930399  
 Option 4 D 37674930400  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 1

Q 94

Which of the following three consonant variables were used by Trudgill in his study of the speech of Norwich?

1. (h) in happy and home, (ŋ) in walking and running, (h) in bet and better
2. (th) in thin and three, (h) happy and home, (ŋ) in walking and running
3. (h) in happy and home, (ŋ) in walking and running, (th) in there and then
4. (t) in bet and better, (h) in thin and three, (h) in there and then

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497829  
 Option 1 D 37674930505  
 Option 2 D 37674930506  
 Option 3 D 37674930507  
 Option 4 D 37674930508  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 2



Q.95

An important effect of the positive and negative effects on products is investigated in terms of power and soundarity in a landmark study by

1. Berlin and Kay (1969)
2. Friedrich (1968)
3. Brown and Levinson (1978)
4. Brown and Gorman (1960)

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497832

Option 1 D 37674930517

Option 2 D 37674930518

Option 3 D 37674930519

Option 4 D 37674930520

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q.96

Presence of a non-finite verbal form to subjoin sentences to the left of the main finite verb in a sentence is a characteristic feature of

1. Scandinavian
2. Armenian
3. South-Asian
4. Celtic

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Kumar Education

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497839

Option 1 D 37674930545

Option 2 D 37674930546

Option 3 D 37674930547

Option 4 D 37674930548

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 97

A group of languages is called a family if they

1. Share some phonological features
2. are spoken in geographical proximity
3. have genetically traceable relationship
4. are similar in some linguistic traits

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497820

Option 1 ID 37674930469

Option 2 ID 37674930470

Option 3 ID 37674930471

Option 4 ID 37674930472

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 98

Lines drawn to mark the boundary of a linguistic feature is called

1. heteroglosses
2. isoglosses
3. dialect map
4. dialect continuum

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497823

Option 1 ID 37674930481

Option 2 ID 37674930482

Option 3 ID 37674930483

Option 4 ID 37674930484

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 99

Match the LIST I with LIST II

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Focal area	I	German term 'sprachbund' is widely used in this sense
B.	Transitional area	II	Region through which a change is progressing
C.	Linguistic area	III	Region from which a particular set of linguistic features spread to the area as a whole
D.	Relic area	IV	Area which preserves linguistic features of an earlier stage of development

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

2. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-I

3. A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

4. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question type MCQ

Question ID 3767497836

Option 1 ID 37674930533

Option 2 ID 37674930534

Option 3 ID 37674930535

Option 4 ID 37674930536

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 100

As per Emebeat (1956) India as a linguistic area is marked by the features like

- A. Retroflexion
- B. Nasalization of vowels
- C. Aspirated consonants
- D. Ergativity
- E. Prioritise tenses over aspect and modality

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1. A, B, D, E Only
- 2. A, D, E Only
- 3. A, B, E Only
- 4. A, B, D Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497845

Option 1 D 37674930569

Option 2 D 37674930570

Option 3 D 37674930571

Option 4 D 37674930572

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 101

\_\_\_\_\_ is a grammatical category that indicates the internal temporal constituency of a situation or an event

- 1. Tense
- 2. Aspect
- 3. Mood
- 4. Perfective

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497801

Option 1 D 37674930393

Option 2 D 37674930394

Option 3 D 37674930395

Option 4 D 37674930396

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 102

The comparative method is a set of techniques that permits us to recover linguistic constructs of earlier stages in a family of related languages. The techniques involve comparison of \_\_\_\_\_ material from two or more related languages.

1. some
2. any
3. cognates
4. related

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
Question ID 3767497822  
Option 1 ID 37674930477  
Option 2 ID 37674930478  
Option 3 ID 37674930479  
Option 4 ID 37674930480  
Status Answered  
Chosen Option 3

Q 103

A single morph simultaneously representing a bundle of several different grammatical elements is called

1. Empty morph.
2. Zero morph
3. Portmanteau morph
4. Suppletive morph

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
Question ID 3767497789  
Option 1 ID 37674930345  
Option 2 ID 37674930346  
Option 3 ID 37674930347  
Option 4 ID 37674930348  
Status Answered  
Chosen Option 3

Q 104

The Neogrammarist Hypothesis claims that sound change is regular. This claim is based on the premise that

1. Sound change affects the entire language
2. There are no exceptions to sound change
3. Sound change spreads from word to word gradually
4. Sound change is rapid

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497818

Option 1 D 37674930461

Option 2 D 37674930462

Option 3 D 37674930463

Option 4 D 37674930464

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 105

A semantic change with range of meanings increased so that a word can be used appropriately in wider contexts than it would before the change is called

1. Ellipsis
2. Elevation
3. Broadening
4. Narrowing

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497824

Option 1 D 37674930485

Option 2 D 37674930486

Option 3 D 37674930487

Option 4 D 37674930488

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 106

The following statement:

"Nothing is more natural than the prevalence of reduplication, in other words, the repetition of all or part of the radical element. The process is generally employed, with self-evident symbolism, to indicate such concepts as distribution, plurality, repetition, customary activity, increase in size, added intensity, continuance."

This statement is made by which one of the following?

- 1. E. Nida
- 2. C. F. Hockett
- 3. I. Bloomfield
- 4. E. Sapir

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type: MCQ  
 Question ID: 3767497795  
 Option 1 ID: 37674930369  
 Option 2 ID: 37674930370  
 Option 3 ID: 37674930371  
 Option 4 ID: 37674930372  
 Status: Answered  
 Chosen Option: 1

Q 107

Match LIST I with LIST II

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Metonymy	I.	Figure of speech in which an expression denoting a part is used for referring to a whole
B	Synecdoche	II.	A place name
C	Metaphor	III	Figure of speech in which a word normally used for one thing is used for something physically or otherwise associated with it
D	Toponym	IV	Figure of speech in which a word or expression normally used for one kind of object, action, etc. is extended to another

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
2. A-III, B-I, C-IV D-II
3. A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
4. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497815

Option 1 ☒ IIIOption 2 ☐ 37674930450Option 3 ☐ 37674930451Option 4 ☐ 37674930452

Status Answered

Chosen Option ☒



Q 108

William Labov's study on Martha's Vineyard does not show-

- 1 Two aspects of sociolinguistic stratification-linguistic differentiation and social evaluation
- 2 use of /θ/ in four different social classes in the casual speech, careful speech, reading, and word lists
- 3 use of post vocalic /r/ used by the four different social classes in casual speech, careful speech, reading, and word lists
- 4 use of velar stops and fricatives in the region

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497830

Option 1 ID 37674930509

Option 2 ID 37674930510

Option 3 ID 37674930511

Option 4 ID 37674930512

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 108

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Communicative Competence	I	Steven Pinker
B	The Language Instinct	II	de Villiers
C	The Minimalist Programm	III	Dell Hymes
D	Agrammatism in aphasia	IV	Noam Chomsky

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

2. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

3. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

4. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497804

Option 1 ID 37674930405

Option 2 ID 37674930406

Option 3 ID 37674930407

Option 4 ID **II**

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q.110

Hyponymy involves logical relationship of

1. Presupposition
2. Entailment
3. Polysemy
4. Part-whole relation

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497810

Option 1 D ☒

Option 2 D 37674930430

Option 3 D 37674930431

Option 4 D 37674930432

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q.111

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A	A term in Linguistics that refers to a form that is a substitute for an antecedent	I.	Part.cle
B	A term in grammar that refers to a form that is a substitute for a word that occurs later in the sentence	II.	Part.ciple
C	A form in grammar that has features of both the verb and an adjective	III	Anaphora
D	A form in grammar that follows a verb though it looks like an adjective or a spatial verb	IV	Cataphora

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-IV, B-III, C-II D-I

2. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

3. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

4. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497805

Option 1 D ☒

Option 2 D 37674930410

Option 3 D 37674930411

Option 4 D 37674930412

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q.112 Which of the following is an example of speech accommodation?

- A. A person simplifies his vocabulary and grammar in talking to a foreigner or a child
- B. A complicated technical message is translated for the benefit of someone who does not know the jargon
- C. Adopting the style of a third party for special effects
- D. In an interview with the hospital matron, a nurse adopts some of the matron's pronunciation features
- E. A buyer adopts the language of the person selling goods in the market place

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1. A, B, C, D Only
- 2. B, C, D, E Only
- 3. A, B, D, E Only
- 4. A, C, D, E Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497835

Option 1 D 37674930529

Option 2 D 37674930530

Option 3 D 37674930531

Option 4 D 37674930532

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q.113

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Samuel Johnson	I	First editor of Oxford English Dictionary
B	James Murray	II	Third New International Dictionary
C	Merriam Webster	III	Dictionary of English Language
D	Noah Webster	IV	American Dictionary of the English Language

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
2. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
3. A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
4. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497866

Option 1 ID 37674930653

Option 2 ID 37674930654

Option 3 ID 37674930655

Option 4 ID 37674930656

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q.114

An underspecified segment that represents the suspension of relevant contrast in neutralization is known as

1. Arch,phoneme
2. Grapæme
3. Grosseme
4. Prosodeme

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type	MCQ
Question ID	3767497782
Option 1 ID	37674930317
Option 2 ID	37674930318
Option 3 ID	37674930319
Option 4 ID	37674930320
Status	Answered
Chosen Option	1

Q.115

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Naama	I.	Indeclinable
B.	Aakhyaata	II.	Affix
C.	Upasarga	III.	Verb Verbal
D.	Nipaata	IV.	Noun/Nominal

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

2. A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

3. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

4. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID 3767497867

Option 1 D 37674930657

Option 2 D 37874930658

Option 3 D 37674930659

Option 4 D ☒

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1



Q.116

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Kharia	I.	Vigesimal System
B	Kannada	II.	No decimal system
C	Konjak	III.	Decimal system
D	Nihari	IV.	Dodecimal, Vigesimal system

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

2. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

3. A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

4. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497848

Option 1 D 37674930581

Option 2 D 37674930582

Option 3 D 37674930583

Option 4 D 37674930584

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q.117

Arrange the following in the order of high - to - low sonority

- A. m, n
- B. l, r
- C. b, d, g
- D. a, e, o
- E. y, w

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1. D, A, E, B, C
- 2. D, E, A, B, C
- 3. D, A, B, E, C
- 4. D, E, B, A, C

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID : 3767497781

Option 1 D 37674930313

Option 2 D 37674930314

Option 3 D 37674930315

Option 4 D 37674930316

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q.118

Which of the following **does not** apply for presupposition?

- A. Presuppositions prevent violations of the maxim of relevance
- B. In presupposition truth conditions of first sentence guarantee the truth of the second
- C. Presuppositions hold up under negation
- D. Presuppositions and entailment are same
- E. It is analyzed as a certain type of logical relationship between statements

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A B C

2. A C E

3. B C D

4. C D E

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497812

Option 1 D 37674930437

Option 2 D 37674930438

Option 3 D 37674930439

Option 4 D 37674930440

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q.118

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Loan words	I	Where the meaning is borrowed and the form is native
B	Loan blends	II	Where both form and meaning are borrowed
C	Loan shifts	III	Where meaning is borrowed but only part of form is borrowed
D	Calques	IV	Where the parts in the borrowed forms are translated

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-II B-III C-IV D-I

2. A-I, B-III, C-IV D-II

3. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

4. A-III, B-I, C-II D-IV

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497827

Option 1 ID 37874930497

Option 2 ID 37874930498

Option 3 ID 37674930499

Option 4 ID 37874930500

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 120

An obstruent is defined as

1. a sound produced with a constriction in the oral chamber which may impede the flow of air through the oral or nasal chamber as in fricatives, affricates, etc.
2. a sound produced with the movement of the tongue to allow resonance in the oral chamber.
3. a sound produced with a free flow of air through oral and nasal chambers such as nasal stops and nasal vowels.
4. a sound produced with high frequency vocal cord vibration.

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497783  
 Option 1 ID 37674930321  
 Option 2 ID 37674930322  
 Option 3 ID 37674930323  
 Option 4 ID 37674930324  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 1

Q 121

Identify the incorrect statement from the following statements in the context of Post-lexical rules.

1. Post-lexical rules can apply across word boundaries.
2. Post-lexical rules are automatic.
3. Post-lexical rules must be structure-preserving.
4. Some post-lexical rules can be optional.

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497797  
 Option 1 ID 37674930377  
 Option 2 ID 37674930378  
 Option 3 ID 37674930379  
 Option 4 ID 37674930380  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 2

Q 122

Which of the following is/are true about 'global errors'?

- A Errors that affect overall sentence structure
- B Errors that occur globally and equally
- C Errors that are recognized globally
- D Errors that affect overall sentence meaning and use
- E Errors that are accepted by the linguistic communities globally

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1 A Only
- 2 A and D Only
- 3 B and C Only
- 4 A, B and E Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
Question ID 3767497857  
Option 1 ID 37674930617  
Option 2 ID 37674930618  
Option 3 ID 37674930619  
Option 4 ID 37674930620  
Status Answered  
Chosen Option 2

Q 123

Internet memes are also known as-

1. LOL speak
2. Ludlings
3. Thoughtless deviance
4. Spoofing

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497860

Option 1 ID 37674930629

Option 2 ID 37674930630

Option 3 ID 37674930631

Option 4 ID 37674930632

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q 124

Identify the relations that are denoted by the symbols in **Princeton English WordNet**.

- A. Logical relations
- B. Semantic relations
- C. Social relations
- D. Coherence relations
- E. Lexical relations

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

- 1. A and C Only
- 2. B and D Only
- 3. B and E Only
- 4. A and E Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497863

Option 1 D 37674930641

Option 2 D 37674930642

Option 3 D 37674930643

Option 4 D 37674930644

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 125

Hymes uses the word **SPEAKING** as an acronym for the various factors that are present in speaking. What does 'S' refer to in **SPEAKING**?

- 1. Speaker
- 2. Speech Act
- 3. Setting and scene
- 4. Speech Community

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497828

Option 1 D 37674930501

Option 2 D 37674930502

Option 3 D 37674930503

Option 4 D 37674930504

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1



Q 126

The term pragmatic presupposition was given by

1. H. P. Grice
2. Charles Morris
3. S.C. Levinson
4. E.L. Keenan

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497808

Option 1 D 37674930421

Option 2 D 37674930422

Option 3 D 37674930423

Option 4 D 37674930424

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 127

Arrange the following steps in the syntactic parsing of a sentence in the correct order

- A. Assigning grammatical role (subject, object)
- B. Lexical Access (Identifying words and their parts of speech)
- C. Structure building (forming phrases and clauses)
- D. Assessment checking (ensuring S-V agreement)

Choose the *most appropriate* answer from the options given below

1. B C A D
2. B D A C
3. D C B A
4. A B C D

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497803

Option 1 D 37674930401

Option 2 D 37674930402

Option 3 D 37674930403

Option 4 D 37674930404

Status Answered

Chosen Option 1

Q 128

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Mandarin Chinese	I.	Analytic
B.	Inuktitut	II.	Synthetic
C.	English	III.	Polysynthetic
D.	Arabic	IV.	Agglutinating

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

2. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

3. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

4. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497846

Option 1 ID : 37674930573

Option 2 ID : 37674930574

Option 3 ID : 37674930575

Option 4 ID : 37674930576

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q 128

The rules that account for the realization of phonologically conditioned allomorphs of morphemes are called

1. SoundL rules
2. Morphemic rules
3. Phonemic rules
4. Morphophonemic rules

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497790

Option 1 D 37674930349

Option 2 D 37674930350

Option 3 D 37674930351

Option 4 D 37674930352

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q 130

The process where an otherwise normally independent word is moved by syntactic movement to a new position and comes to be found 'inside' another word is called

1. Grammatical function
2. Movement rules
3. Incorporation
4. Morphological clapping

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497793

Option 1 D 37674930361

Option 2 D 37674930362

Option 3 D 37674930363

Option 4 D 37674930364

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q.131

The Historical Linguistics treats linear relationships, while comparative linguistics deals with \_\_\_\_\_ relationships.

1. Syntagmatic
2. Co lateral
3. Paradigmatic
4. Parallel

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497817  
 Option 1 ID 37674930457  
 Option 2 ID 37674930458  
 Option 3 ID 37674930459  
 Option 4 ID 37674930460  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 4

Q.132

A syntactic feature "iti" was first proposed by \_\_\_\_\_

1. M. B. Emeneau
2. Corrin Masica
3. F.B.J. Kuiper
4. Jules Bloch

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497840  
 Option 1 ID 37674930549  
 Option 2 ID 37674930550  
 Option 3 ID 37674930551  
 Option 4 ID 37674930552  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 2

Q 133

Early stages of speech, language development include

- A. cooing and babbling
- B. naming
- C. repetition, imitation
- D. comprehension and gestures
- E. holophrastic production

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1. A, B, D
- 2. A, B, E
- 3. B, C, E
- 4. A, B, C, E

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
Question ID 3767497852  
Option 1 D 37674930597  
Option 2 D 37674930598  
Option 3 D 37674930599  
Option 4 D 37674930600  
Status Answered  
Chosen Option 2

Q 134

Obligatoriness productivity and generality characterize

1. Derivation
2. Word formation
3. Reduplication
4. Inflection

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497792

Option 1 ID 37674930357

Option 2 ID 37674930358

Option 3 ID 37674930359

Option 4 ID 37674930360

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 135

A term that refers to the creation of words for single occasions

1. Word-Blends
2. Archaic forms
3. Nonce formations
4. Dialectal variants

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497861

Option 1 ID 37674930633

Option 2 ID 37674930634

Option 3 ID 37674930635

Option 4 ID 37674930636

Status Answered

Chosen Option 2

Q 136

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Markers	I	Variables which show differentiation by age or social group without being subject to style shifting
B	Indicators	II	Kind of speech which is relatively less explicit and makes greater assumption about knowledge shared by the hearer
C	Stereotypes	III	Those variables which show stratification according to style and social class
D	Restricted Code	IV	Forms that are socially marked and are prominent in the linguistic awareness of speech communities

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

- 1 A-I, B-II, C-IV D-III
- 2 A-III, B-I, C-IV D-II
- 3 A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
- 4 A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497834

Option 1 D 37674930525

Option 2 D 37674930526

Option 3 D 37674930527

Option 4 D 37674930528

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3

Q 137

What is the correct sequence of the following publications from the latest to the earliest?

- A. Second Language Acquisition by Rod Ellis
- B. Language and the Internet by David Crystal (ed) Eds
- C. Universal Grammar and Second Language Acquisition by L. White.
- D. English for Specific purpose by K. Hyland
- E. The Input Hypotheses, Issues and Implications by S. D. Krashen

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. E, C, D, A, B

2. C, D, A, E, B

3. B, C, D, A, E

4. A, B, C, D, E

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497853

Option 1 ID 37674930601

Option 2 ID 37674930602

Option 3 ID 37674930603

Option 4 ID 37674930604

Status Answered

Chosen Option 3



Q 138

Which of the following is true about polysemy?

- A. It is a property of single lexemes
- B. The meanings of a polysemous word are related
- C. Polysemous words are regarded as different lexemes
- D. It involves figurative meaning
- E. It is a type of homonymy

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

- 1. A, B, C, D Only
- 2. B, C, D, E Only
- 3. A, C, D Only
- 4. A, B Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497814

Option 1 ID : 37674930445

Option 2 ID : 37674930446

Option 3 ID : 37674930447

Option 4 ID : 37674930448

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q 138

Which of the following is not related to negative politeness?

- A. Reference
- B. Indirectness
- C. Formality in language use
- D. Symmetric proximal use
- E. Asymmetric I/V use

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below

- 1. A, D Only
- 2. A, B, C Only
- 3. D Only
- 4. E Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497813

Option 1 ID 37674930441

Option 2 ID 37674930442

Option 3 ID 37674930443

Option 4 ID 37674930444

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

Q 140

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	p, b, m	I.	sonority
B.	p, b, t	II.	fricative
C.	i, e, y	III.	bilabial
D.	q, s, f	IV.	stop

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-I, B-II, C-IV D-III

2. A-IV, B-III, C-II D-I

3. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

4. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID 3767497788

Option 1 D 37674930341

Option 2 D 37674930342

Option 3 D 37674930343

Option 4 D 37674930344

Status Answered

Chosen Option ■

### Comprehension

Second Language Acquisition (SLA) refers both to the study of individuals and groups who are learning a language subsequent to learning their first one as young children, and to the process of learning that language. The additional language is called a second language (L2), even though it may actually be the third, fourth, or tenth to be acquired. The scope of SLA includes informal L2 learning that takes place in naturalistic contexts, formal L2 learning that takes place in classrooms, and L2 learning that involves a mixture of these settings and circumstances. SLA has emerged as a field of study primarily from within linguistics, psychology, and their subfields of applied linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and social psychology. The following distinctions are commonly made in literature:

- A "Second language" is typically an official or socially dominant language needed for education, employment and other basic purposes. It is often acquired by minority group members or immigrants who speak another language natively. In this more restricted sense, the term is contrasted with other terms such as the one's mentioned below.
- A "foreign language" is one that is not generally used in the learner's immediate social context but which might be used for future travel or other cross-cultural communications that one.
- A "library language" is one which functions primarily as a tool for further learning through reading, especially when such books or journals are not commonly published in the learner's native tongue.
- An "Auxiliary language" is one which learners need to know for some official functions in their immediate political setting, or will need for purposes of wider communication, although their first language serves most other needs in their lives. Other restricted or highly specialised functions for second languages are designated "language for specific purposes" (such as French for Hotel Management, English for Aviation Technology, Spanish for Agriculture, and a host of others), and the learning of these typically focuses only on a narrow set of occupation-specific uses and functions.

SubQuestion No. 141

Q 141

Match the **LIST I** with **LIST II**

LIST I		LIST II	
A	Language used in official functions or wider communication in a political setting	I.	Second language
B	A language learned for reading and further education when resources aren't available in the native language	II.	Foreign language
C	A societally dominant language needed for purposes like education and employment	III.	Library language
D	A language learned for future travel or cross-cultural communication	IV	Auxiliary language

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below

1. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
2. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
3. A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
4. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ

Question ID 3767497871

Option 1 D 37674930669

Option 2 D 37674930670

Option 3 D 37674930671

Option 4 D 37674930672

Status Answered

Chosen Option 4

## Comprehension

Second Language Acquisition (SLA) refers both to the study of individuals and groups who are learning a language subsequent to learning their first one as young children, and to the process of learning that language. The additional language is called a second language (L2), even though it may actually be the third, fourth, or tenth to be acquired. The scope of SLA includes informal L2 learning that takes place in naturalistic contexts, formal L2 learning that takes place in classrooms, and L2 learning that involves a mixture of these settings and circumstances. SLA has emerged as a field of study primarily from within linguistics, psychology, and their subfields of applied linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and social psychology. The following distinctions are commonly made in literature:

- A "Second language" is typically an official or socially dominant language needed for education, employment and other basic purposes. It is often acquired by minority group members or immigrants who speak another language natively. In this more restricted sense, the term is contrasted with other terms such as the one's mentioned below.
- A "foreign language" is one that is not generally used in the learner's immediate social context but which might be used for future travel or other cross-cultural communications that one.
- A "library language" is one which functions primarily as a tool for further learning through reading, especially when such books or journals are not commonly published in the learner's native tongue.
- An "Auxiliary language" is one which learners need to know for some official functions in their immediate political setting, or will need for purposes of wider communication, although their first language serves most other needs in their lives. Other restricted or highly specialised functions for second languages are designated "language for specific purposes" (such as French for Hotel Management, English for Aviation Technology, Spanish for Agriculture, and a host of others), and the learning of these typically focuses only on a narrow set of occupation-specific uses and functions.

## SubQuestion No. 142

Q.142

- A. A second language (L2) is always the second language learned after the native language.
- B. Second language acquisition (SLA) includes both formal and informal learning of a language beyond the first language.
- C. A foreign language is not typically used in the learner's immediate social context but might be used for future travel.
- D. Second language acquisition (SLA) focuses exclusively on the psychological aspects of language learning.
- E. A library language is primarily learned as a tool for further learning through reading.

Choose the *most appropriate* answer from the options given below.

1. B, E Only
2. A, C, D Only
3. B, D, E Only
4. C, D, E Only

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type: MCQ

Question ID: 3767497872

Option 1 ID: 37674930673

Option 2 ID: 37674930674

Option 3 ID: 37674930675

Option 4 ID: 37674930676

Status: Answered

Chosen Option: 4

**Comprehension:**

Second Language Acquisition (SLA) refers both to the study of individuals and groups who are learning a language subsequent to learning their first one as young children, and to the process of learning that language. The additional language is called a second language (L2), even though it may actually be the third, fourth, or tenth to be acquired. The scope of SLA includes informal L2 learning that takes place in naturalistic contexts, formal L2 learning that takes place in classrooms, and L2 learning that involves a mixture of these settings and circumstances. SLA has emerged as a field of study primarily from within linguistics, psychology, and their subfields of applied linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and social psychology. The following distinctions are commonly made in literature:

- A "Second language" is typically an official or socially dominant language needed for education, employment, and other basic purposes. It is often acquired by minority group members or immigrants who speak another language natively. In this more restricted sense, the term is contrasted with other terms such as the one's mentioned below.
- A "foreign language" is one that is not generally used in the learner's immediate social context but which might be used for future travel or other cross-cultural communication situations.
- A "library language" is one which functions primarily as a tool for further learning through reading, especially when such books or journals are not commonly published in the learner's native tongue.
- An "Auxiliary language" is one which learners need to know for some official functions in their immediate political setting, or will need for purposes of wider communication, although their first language serves most other needs in their lives. Other restricted or highly specialised functions for second languages are designated "language for specific purposes" (such as French for Hotel Management, English for Aviation Technology, Spanish for Agriculture, and a host of others), and the learning of these typically focuses only on a narrow set of occupation-specific uses and functions.

**SubQuestion No. 143**

**Q.143** Which of the following best describes the term "auxiliary language" as used in the passage?

1. A language learned primarily for reading academic materials not available in the learner's native language.
2. A language needed for specific occupation related purposes, such as English for Aviation Technology.
3. A language used for official functions or wider communication within a political setting.
4. A language learned for future travel, or cross-cultural communication outside the learner's immediate context.

**Options 1 1**

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type: MCQ  
 Question ID: 3767497870  
 Option 1 ID: 37674930665  
 Option 2 ID: 37674930666  
 Option 3 ID: 37674930667  
 Option 4 ID: 37674930668  
 Status: Answered  
 Chosen Option: 3

**Comprehension:**

Second Language Acquisition (SLA) refers both to the study of individuals and groups who are learning a language subsequent to learning their first one as young children, and to the process of learning that language. The additional language is called a second language, L2, even though it may actually be the third, fourth, or tenth to be acquired. The scope of SLA includes informal L2 learning that takes place in naturalistic contexts, formal L2 learning that takes place in classrooms, and L2 learning that involves a mixture of these settings and circumstances. SLA has emerged as a field of study primarily from within linguistics, psychology, and their subfields of applied linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and social psychology. The following distinctions are commonly made in literature:

- A 'Second language' is typically an official or socially dominant language needed for education, employment and other basic purposes. It is often acquired by minority group members or immigrants who speak another language natively. In this more restricted sense, the term is contrasted with other terms such as the one's mentioned below.
- A 'foreign language' is one that is not generally used in the learner's immediate social context but which might be used for future travel or other cross-cultural communication situations.
- A 'library language' is one which functions primarily as a tool for further learning through reading, especially when such books or journals are not commonly published in the learner's native tongue.
- An 'Auxiliary language' is one which learners need to know for some official functions in their immediate political setting, or will need for purposes of wider communication, although their first language serves most other needs in their lives. Other restricted or highly specialised functions for second languages are designated 'language for specific purposes' (such as French for Hotel Management, English for Aviation Technology, Spanish for Agriculture, and a host of others), and the learning of these typically focuses only on a narrow set of occupation-specific uses and functions.

**SubQuestion No. 144**

**Q.144** What is the primary distinction between 'second language' and a 'foreign language' as described in the passage?

1. A 'second language' is used in formal, educational settings, while a 'foreign language' is used informally.
2. A 'second language' is typically needed for immediate societal purposes while a 'Foreign language' is primarily for future travel or cross-cultural communication.
3. A 'second language' is learned exclusively in the classroom, while a 'foreign language' is usually learned in naturalistic contexts.
4. A 'second language' is a way the learners third or fourth language while a 'foreign language' is usually the learner's second language.

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type: MCQ  
 Question ID: 3767497869  
 Option 1 ID: 37674930661  
 Option 2 ID: 37674930662  
 Option 3 ID: 37674930663  
 Option 4 ID: 37674930664  
 Status: Answered  
 Chosen Option: 2



## Comprehension

Second Language Acquisition (SLA) refers both to the study of individuals and groups who are learning a language subsequent to learning their first one as young children, and to the process of learning that language. The additional language is called a second language (L2), even though it may actually be the third, fourth, or tenth to be acquired. The scope of SLA includes informal L2 learning that takes place in naturalistic contexts, formal L2 learning that takes place in classrooms, and L2 learning that involves a mixture of these settings and circumstances. SLA has emerged as a field of study primarily from within linguistics, psychology, and their subfields of applied linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and social psychology. The following distinctions are commonly made in literature:

- A "Second language" is typically an official or socially dominant language needed for education, employment, and other basic purposes. It is often acquired by minority group members or immigrants who speak another language natively. In this more restricted sense, the term is contrasted with other terms such as the one's mentioned below.
- A "foreign language" is one that is not generally used in the learner's immediate social context but which might be used for future travel or other cross-cultural communication situations.
- A "library language" is one which functions primarily as a tool for further learning through reading, especially when such books or journals are not commonly published in the learner's native tongue.
- An "Auxiliary language" is one which learners need to know for some official functions in their immediate political setting, or will need for purposes of wider communication, although their first language serves most other needs in their lives. Other restricted or highly specialized functions for second languages are designated "language for specific purposes" (such as French for Hotel Management, English for Aviation Technology, Spanish for Agriculture, and a host of others), and the learning of these typically focuses only on a narrow set of occupation-specific uses and functions.

## SubQuestion No. 145

Q.145

- A. A second language is often acquired by immigrants or minority members who need it for education or employment.
- B. A foreign language might be learned for cross-cultural communication in the future.
- C. Second language acquisition (SLA) includes only formal classroom-based learning of a second language.
- D. Second language acquisition (SLA) encompasses both naturalistic and classroom-based learning contexts.
- E. A library language is typically used for oral communication rather than for reading or academic purposes.

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below.

1. A, C, E Only
2. A, B, D Only
3. B, C, D Only
4. B, D, E Only

Options 1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497873  
 Option 1 D 37874930677  
 Option 2 D 37674930678  
 Option 3 D 37674930679  
 Option 4 D 37674930680  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 2

## Comprehension

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The problems of Ogden and Richards's and Bloomfield's approaches to meaning arise mainly from the determination to explain semantics in terms of other scientific disciplines. One may argue that much of the apparent ambiguity of the term *meaning*, which bothered Ogden and Richards, has the same source. Certainly most of the twenty-two definitions given by them are the authors' wording of technical definitions of philosophers, psychologists, philologists, literary critics, and other specialists, and much of the conflict between these definitions is explicable in terms of each specialist's need or desire to tailor the study of meaning to the requirements of his own field. So a philosopher may define meaning, for his purposes, in terms of truth and falsehood; a behaviorist psychologist in terms of stimulus and response; a literary critic in terms of the reader's response, and so on. Naturally enough, their definitions, springing from diverse frames of reference, will have little in common.

While admitting the study in related fields could provide insight for the student of semantics, many people will wonder why semantics need be considered dependent, in this way, on extrinsic considerations. In fact, as soon as we start to treat semantics as deserving its own frame of reference instead of having to borrow one from elsewhere, we dispel many of the difficulties that have beset its development in the past fifty years. An autonomous discipline begins not with answers, but with questions. We might say that the whole point of setting up a theory of semantics is to provide a definition of meaning—that is, a systematic account of the nature of meaning. To demand a definition of *meaning* before we started discussing the subject would simply be to insist on treating certain other concepts, e.g. stimulus and response, as in some sense more basic and more important. A physicist does not have to define notions like 'time', 'heat', 'colour', 'atom' before he starts investigating their properties. Rather, definitions, if they are needed, emerge from the study itself.

## SubQuestion No. 145

Q 145 Which of the followings are true in connection with semantics?

- A. A philosopher defines meaning in terms of truth and falsehood
- B. A literary critic defines meaning in terms of his own learning and experience
- C. A behaviorist psychologist mostly takes into account stimulus and response while defining meaning
- D. An autonomous discipline is the one that mostly begins with giving answer of certain questions

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below.

- 1. A, B and D Only
- 2. B and D Only
- 3. A and C Only
- 4. B, C and D Only

Options 1 1

- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

Question Type MCQ  
 Question ID 3767497878  
 Option 1 D 37674930693  
 Option 2 D 37674930694  
 Option 3 D 37674930695  
 Option 4 D 37674930696  
 Status Answered  
 Chosen Option 3

**Comprehension:**

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow-

The problems of Ogden and Richards's and Bloomfield's approaches to meaning arise mainly from the determination to explain semantics in terms of other scientific disciplines. One may argue that much of the apparent ambiguity of the term *meaning*, which bothered Ogden and Richards, has the same source. Certainly most of the twenty-two definitions given by them are the authors' wording of technical definitions of philosophers, psychologists, philologists, literary critics, and other specialists; and much of the conflict between these definitions is explicable in terms of each specialist's need or desire to tailor the study of meaning to the requirements of his own field. So a philosopher may define meaning, for his purposes, in terms of truth and falsehood; a behaviorist psychologist in terms of stimulus and response; a literary critic in terms of the reader's response; and so on. Naturally enough, their definitions, springing from diverse frames of reference, will have little in common.

While admitting the study in related fields could provide insight for the student of semantics, many people will wonder why semantics need be considered dependent, in this way, on extrinsic considerations. In fact, as soon as we start to treat semantics as deserving its own frame of reference instead of having to borrow one from elsewhere, we dispel many of the difficulties that have beset its development in the past fifty years. An autonomous discipline begins not with answers, but with questions. We might say that the whole point of setting up a theory of semantics is to provide a 'definition' of meaning - that is, a systematic account of the nature of meaning. To demand a definition of *meaning* before we started discussing the subject would simply be to insist on treating certain other concepts, e.g. stimulus and response, as in some sense more basic and more important. A physicist does not have to define notions like 'time', 'heat', 'colour' 'atom' before he starts investigating their properties. Rather, definitions, if they are needed, emerge from the study itself.

**SubQuestion No : 147**

Q.147

On what does the set of twenty two definitions by Ogden and Richards focus?

1. Technical explanation of various disciplines
2. Technical approaches to science
3. Technical definition to various disciplines
4. Technical definition to semantics

Options 1, 1

2, 2

3, 3

4, 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497875

Option 1 ID : 37674930681

Option 2 ID : 37674930682

Option 3 ID : 37674930683

Option 4 ID : 37674930684

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

**Comprehension:**

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow-

The problems of Ogden and Richards's and Bloomfield's approaches to meaning arise mainly from the determination to explain semantics in terms of other scientific disciplines. One may argue that much of the apparent ambiguity of the term *meaning*, which bothered Ogden and Richards, has the same source. Certainly most of the twenty-two definitions given by them are the authors' wording of technical definitions of philosophers, psychologists, philologists, literary critics, and other specialists; and much of the conflict between these definitions is explicable in terms of each specialist's need or desire to tailor the study of meaning to the requirements of his own field. So a philosopher may define meaning, for his purposes, in terms of truth and falsehood; a behaviorist psychologist in terms of stimulus and response; a literary critic in terms of the reader's response; and so on. Naturally enough, their definitions, springing from diverse frames of reference, will have little in common.

While admitting the study in related fields could provide insight for the student of semantics, many people will wonder why semantics need be considered dependent, in this way, on extrinsic considerations. In fact, as soon as we start to treat semantics as deserving its own frame of reference instead of having to borrow one from elsewhere, we dispel many of the difficulties that have beset its development in the past fifty years. An autonomous discipline begins not with answers, but with questions. We might say that the whole point of setting up a theory of semantics is to provide a 'definition' of meaning - that is, a systematic account of the nature of meaning. To demand a definition of *meaning* before we started discussing the subject would simply be to insist on treating certain other concepts, e.g. stimulus and response, as in some sense more basic and more important. A physicist does not have to define notions like 'time', 'heat', 'colour' 'atom' before he starts investigating their properties. Rather, definitions, if they are needed, emerge from the study itself.

SubQuestion No : 148

Q.148

Why does a physicist not waste time in defining various notions?

1. Because studies don't need definitions
2. Because studies generally end-up in framing a definition
3. Because studies start with a definition and end up with the same
4. Because various notions are already having a good definition

Options 1, 1

- 2, 2
- 3, 3
- 4, 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497876

Option 1 ID : 37674930685

Option 2 ID : 37674930686

Option 3 ID : 37674930687

Option 4 ID : 37674930688

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

**Comprehension:**

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow-

The problems of Ogden and Richards's and Bloomfield's approaches to meaning arise mainly from the determination to explain semantics in terms of other scientific disciplines. One may argue that much of the apparent ambiguity of the term *meaning*, which bothered Ogden and Richards, has the same source. Certainly most of the twenty-two definitions given by them are the authors' wording of technical definitions of philosophers, psychologists, philologists, literary critics, and other specialists; and much of the conflict between these definitions is explicable in terms of each specialist's need or desire to tailor the study of meaning to the requirements of his own field. So a philosopher may define meaning, for his purposes, in terms of truth and falsehood; a behaviorist psychologist in terms of stimulus and response; a literary critic in terms of the reader's response; and so on. Naturally enough, their definitions, springing from diverse frames of reference, will have little in common.

While admitting the study in related fields could provide insight for the student of semantics, many people will wonder why semantics need be considered dependent, in this way, on extrinsic considerations. In fact, as soon as we start to treat semantics as deserving its own frame of reference instead of having to borrow one from elsewhere, we dispel many of the difficulties that have beset its development in the past fifty years. An autonomous discipline begins not with answers, but with questions. We might say that the whole point of setting up a theory of semantics is to provide a 'definition' of meaning - that is, a systematic account of the nature of meaning. To demand a definition of *meaning* before we started discussing the subject would simply be to insist on treating certain other concepts, e.g. stimulus and response, as in some sense more basic and more important. A physicist does not have to define notions like 'time', 'heat', 'colour' 'atom' before he starts investigating their properties. Rather, definitions, if they are needed, emerge from the study itself.

**SubQuestion No : 149****Q. 149**

How can one avoid many of the problems related to the progress of semantics in the past five decades?

1. By treating semantics as independent scientific discipline
2. By treating semantics as derived from various disciplines
3. By treating semantics as independent but ambiguous discipline
4. By treating semantics as having a separate and distinct frame of reference

**Options 1, 1**

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497877

Option 1 ID : 37674930689

Option 2 ID : 37674930690

Option 3 ID : 37674930691

Option 4 ID : 37674930692

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4



**Comprehension:**

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow-

The problems of Ogden and Richards's and Bloomfield's approaches to meaning arise mainly from the determination to explain semantics in terms of other scientific disciplines. One may argue that much of the apparent ambiguity of the term *meaning*, which bothered Ogden and Richards, has the same source. Certainly most of the twenty-two definitions given by them are the authors' wording of technical definitions of philosophers, psychologists, philologists, literary critics, and other specialists; and much of the conflict between these definitions is explicable in terms of each specialist's need or desire to tailor the study of meaning to the requirements of his own field. So a philosopher may define meaning, for his purposes, in terms of truth and falsehood; a behaviorist psychologist in terms of stimulus and response; a literary critic in terms of the reader's response; and so on. Naturally enough, their definitions, springing from diverse frames of reference, will have little in common.

While admitting the study in related fields could provide insight for the student of semantics, many people will wonder why semantics need be considered dependent, in this way, on extrinsic considerations. In fact, as soon as we start to treat semantics as deserving its own frame of reference instead of having to borrow one from elsewhere, we dispel many of the difficulties that have beset its development in the past fifty years. An autonomous discipline begins not with answers, but with questions. We might say that the whole point of setting up a theory of semantics is to provide a 'definition' of meaning - that is, a systematic account of the nature of meaning. To demand a definition of *meaning* before we started discussing the subject would simply be to insist on treating certain other concepts, e.g. stimulus and response, as in some sense more basic and more important. A physicist does not have to define notions like 'time', 'heat', 'colour' 'atom' before he starts investigating their properties. Rather, definitions, if they are needed, emerge from the study itself.

**SubQuestion No : 150**

Q.150 Which one of the followings is true about setting up a theory of semantics?

1. It gives answer to all the questions even before they are raised.
2. It is a scientific discipline with no assumptions.
3. It provides a systematic and similar account of the nature of meaning across disciplines.
4. It defines meaning but does not fossilize it.

Options 1, 1

2, 2

3, 3

4, 4

Question Type : MCQ

Question ID : 3767497879

Option 1 ID : 37674930697

Option 2 ID : 37674930698

Option 3 ID : 37674930699

Option 4 ID : 37674930700

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3